CABINET CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of Davis, Marcy, Guthrie, and Cushing.

Interference of the Administration in New York State Polities.

NO. 1-JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MASHINGTON, D. C., WASHINGTON, WOULD TO WHICH THE WASHING WOULD TO WHOSE GOOD OPINION I regard.

Thanking you for your kind interest and confidence in me, I reply that you have not in this instance mistaken my position. Whatever may have been the language employed, the samement that I had endorsed Preston King and John Van Buren is false, and, I will add, would have been absurd if I had presumed to do so. I served with the first named gentleman in Congress, and upon the slavery question we were the antipodes of each other. Of his subsequent course and present position I am not informed.

The second named gentleman is known to me personally only by private intercourse; his position, as shown by the publications of the day, has been very objectionable to me, but aow it is in accordance with the general amnesty declared in the Baitimore Convention and ratified by the Presidential canvass of 1852. I received the proposition to unite on the platform declared by the democratic party in general convention, as a settlement of past feuds, and have been ready to co operate with all who, adhering faithfully to the principles and policy then declared, are willing to go with me in the onward march of democracy.

would have been hollow and dishonorable to

faithfully to the principles and policy then declared, are willing to go with me in the onward march of democracy.

It would have been hollow and dishonorable to have alied with men upon that basis, and when the campaign was over, have summoned them to answer for their "bygone" opinions. So far was this from any purpose or policy of mine, that I had forgotten, if indeed I ever knew, the contents of speeches and letters which have recently been brought to light, and present men in whom I have entire confidence, as having been, a very few years ago, the advocates of free soilism.

Notwithstanding the significant mark of confidence given to Mr. Dickinson when he was offered the best financial and political appointment in the State of New York, I have not and will not approve the anti-slavery speeches he mate in 1847 and 1849. And although Judge Bronson holds the high post which Governor Dickinson declined, I trust I shall not be numbered among those who subscribed to his letter of July 15, 1848 to the meeting to ratify the nomination of Martin Van Buren, and contribute to the extension of free soil. I am willing in these, as in other cases, to drop the inquiry into by gone opinions and associations, to adhere to the compact of 1852, to oppose disorganization, to resist agitation, and to promote the harmony of the democratic party, as the best means of securing peace among the States and perpetuity to the Union. Now, this is not to approve objectionable antecedents—not to endorse the opinions at war with my creed, but to act as those who believe the union of the democracy to have been sincerely, honestly, and substantially made for public and not personal ends.

Hoding, as I do, that party organization is a necessary means to insure success to principles on which parties are formed I cannot but lament the division which has, without recent cause, opened the old wounds in our party of New York.

I do not assume to hingle, still less to judge, in this family quarrel, but will abide the course of rapidly transpiring e

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Very truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NO. 2—JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, Oct 3, 1853.

DEAR SIR—Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division to the democratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot falto endanger the success of the principles of the party there, and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself on my mind, that by de nocrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that the principles of the Baltimore Convention, and the policy intimated in the inaugural address, the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged to before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon these principles and policy, and had reason to believe that all gentismen who consented to accept office under the administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, all democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same, were entitled to be recognised as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to official station.

That all could not obtain office was manifest, and that the distribution could not be exactly equal amongst the different sections of the party was equally certain. Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section, and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his appointees, in respect to the office under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be obtained, and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been

calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be obtained, and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognised by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your notives. I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his Cabinet, with entire unanimity, rebognic that portion of the party as democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Eaitimore platform, and entitled to be recognised by appointment to official stations in your department. Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognise then in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry as to the section of the democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom-bouse at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849—which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852. But as the present excited state of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who now stand Enequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York, is suggestive of a discrimination of which the administration will not approve. I shall send a copy of this letter to the Naval Officer and the Surveyor of the Port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

G. C. Bronson, Esq., Collector, New York.

Copies of the above letter were sent to the Naval Officer and Surveyor, with the following note:—

G. C. Bronson, Esq., Collector, New York.
Copies of the above letter were sent to the Naval
Officer and Surveyor, with the following note:—
WASBINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.
DEAR SIR—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter
this day addressed to the Hon. G. C. Bronson. It
will explain itself, and show you what the President
expects in relation to the distribution of patronage
in the respective offices of the New York Custom
Honse to which you will conform your action in any
future nominations you may have occasion to make.
I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

NO. 3-JAMES GUTERIE.

NO. 3—JAMES GUTBRIE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1853.

Siz.—I have received your letter of the 17th inst. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and, also, because, while in several phrases of it admitting your implied obligation as a man of honor to act in accordance with the known policy of the admissistration, and moreover recognising the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tentr of remark as to various relations of the subject which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the government.

tion between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appear tree sollers to office; and in doing so you strangely misunderstand, or misinterpret, my letter of the 3d inst. I neither entertaised nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty not to inquire into the opinious which may have been held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, but to regard the claims to consideration of all who have acted an I there as far back as the year 1849, but to regard to claims to consideration of all who have acted with idelity to the principles and organization of the democratic party since the convention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only. And with these views I must condemn your course, when, in this letter, you inform me that you have selected free soliers for office, without having given me the notice of the fact which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointmen's.

I will add that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character, is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions.

non local divisions.

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you act to receive instructions from this Department, and

in others that you are to proceed without or contrary to such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any pranch of the public service, for where the De-partment is not expressly empowered to give instruc-tions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory offi-

as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the Castom House—some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such error. The constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Congress has not attempted, nor if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the constitution. Those who are employed under you in the Custom House, do, both by the constitution and the laws, derive their appearaments and their authority as public officers from the Scoretary of the Treasury alone.

What the language and temper of your letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible—manely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the district of New York.

I am, therefore, directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

NO. 4—ALEE CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1853.

fally,

Greene C. Bronson, Esq., New York.

No. 4—CALER CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1853.

Dear Sir—I perceive that in several counties in Massachusetts, coalition senatorial tickets have been formed of associated democrate and free soilers. My judgment is that the democrate and free soilers. My judgment is that the democrate and free soilers. My judgment is that the democrate and free soilers of Massachusetts is to give countenance and power to persons engaged avowedly in the persistent agitation of the slavery question, and therefore hostile in the highest degree to the determined policy of the administration. The President entertains immovable convictions on this point, as I have had occasion to express to you heretofore, and all of us whom he has called to the public service here, most heartily and zealously sustain his views on the subject, as being the only ones consistent with personal honor, the success of the democratic party, the general welfare of the country, the integrity of the constitution, or the permanency of this Union. If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President, and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that the dangerous element of abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itrelf, shall be crushed out, so far as hisadministration is concerned. This the President declared in his inaugural—this he has declared ever since, at all times, and in all places, when he had occasion to speak on the subject.

While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs overt acts to show where they are, in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the government shall be unequivously ma aifest. Those who have apprehended halting or hesitation on the part of the President, in treading any path which truth and patriotism open to him, will find themselves greatly mistaken. He is up to this occasion. His policy was not hastily settled. While he occupies his present po

States of the Union are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire.

I have perceived from the outset, that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States is fastened in his thoughts as the cornerstone of the Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impead over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint against right handed backslidings, as against left-handed defections which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the republic. I remain, very truly, yours,

Hon. R. Frothingham, Jr., Boston.

C. CUSHING.

Hon. R. Frothingham, Jr., Boston.

NO. 5.—W. L. MARCY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1853.

Gentlemen—I fully concur with the democratic citizens of German birth in their views as to "the unfortunate and uncalled for secession from the Union democracy at the State Convention at Syracuse." A movement so destitute of a reasonable pretext, and so mischievous in its consequences, which seems to have had no other object, on the part of those who instigated it, but to defeat the democratic party at the approaching election in New York, and transfer the management of the political affairs of that State to the whigs, deserves the rebuke which the deancrats of German birth propose to administer to it at the meeting to morrow evening, at Tammany Hall—the headquarters of sound democratic principles.

I should be pleased to be present at that meeting and to join them in urging, as a solemn duty upon the democratic party throughout the State, "adherence to the union of the democracy, so solemaly established at Baltimore in 1852." The object of the meeting has my entire approbation, and I trast it will be generally concurred in and imitated by the democratic party in every part of the State of New York. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Messrs. A. Thurn, Chairman, &c.; M. Gross, Secretary; Frank A. Reiffort, Delegate.

Massachusetts Correspondence.

Massachusetts Correspondence.

Boston, Nov. 11, 1853.

Workings of the Cushing Ukase-Removals from Small Offices and the Appointments to Great Ones-Prospects of the New Constitution and of the Coalition. Gen. Cushing's "yepi-tle" is doing its perfect work

on the officeholders. The Lowell Advertiser I am told has run up the hunker ticket for Senators in Middlesex county. It is the property of Mr. Hil Ireth, the new Lowell Postmaster, and who was the grandfather-as Henry Wilson was the father-of the ocalition. He was, I think, the first person who received an executive appointment under the coalition, succeeding Gen. Chandler as Sheriff of Middlesex, a short time after Gov. Boutwell's inauguration. He was a strong supporter of the election of Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate, and until the issuing of the Cushing ukase he was as much relied upon to go with the coalition this year as Henry Wilson himself. It is said that there is to be no coalition ticket formed in Lowell for Representatives. Mr. Ide, editor of the Taunton Democrat, and Postmaster of Taunton has struck his flag, taking the coalition senatorial ticket from his leading column. His paper is the organ of the Bristol county democracy. A good joke has been perpetrated at his expense. He has been a very strong coalitionist "from the start," and until he expected to be started overboard. The New Bedford Mercury, on the receipt of Cushing's letter, said it had often heard of the Ides of March, and now it expected to hear of the march of Ide. But Mr. Ide is not like Cæsar, and avoids marches of all now it expected to hear of the march of Ide. But Mr. Ide is not like Casar, and avoids marches of all kinds. Such instances of servility are indicative of a very low condition of political morals, for the persons named are not poor. Mr. Hildreth is very wealthy. Poverty may form some excess for a want of independence; but it should seem that men who are paced beyond its assaults ought to show themselves werthy the favors of future. As the apothecary of Mantha sold poison on the score of his poverty, so many poor men elsewhere may be allowed to sell servility. What excuse there can be for the rich doing the same thing I do not know. Two Postmasters have been removed—Mr. Stiles, of Bedford, and the Postmaster at South Andover—for taking part in conventions at which coalition tickets were formed. The united incomes of these two places amount to \$120 per year. Noble business, is it not, this turning out of place coalitionists who receive a shilling a day for their labors to less than a month after the appointment of Mr. Hildreth, the cock coalitionist of Massachusetts, to the second best post office in the State—one worth at least \$2,500 per annom, and probably much more. It is a sort of military law, under which the officer may do that with impunity for which the private soldier is sent to the triangles.

Mr. Hildreth is understood to have been very busy during the past season in threstening national democrats who hold office with the vengeance of the

Mr. Hildreth is understood to have been very busy during the past season in threatening national democrats who hold office with the vengeance of the national administration should they oppose the coalition. The vigorous support that he of laze has given to the coalition, contributed not a little to its formation this year; and his appointment to the Lowell Post Office was universally regarded as the strongest evidence that the administration could give of its desire for a coalition triumph. Such triumph it would have been glad to see, but that it stood frightened and astounced at its own audacity

thungant would have been gian to see, and active stood frightened and actounced at its own audacity in removing Mr. Brensen, and so had to do something to show its impartiality in felly.

Beyond the effect of it on the officeholders and their imprediate friends I do not think the Cushing their home date friends I do not think the classing hisse will have any results o' consequence. When it first appeared its effect was much like that of the Congreve rocket when that was first used in war. The rocketra her associated people, and frightened them not a little; but it was soon found frightened them not a lettle; but it was soon found to be a not very monstrous monster. So with the Cushing ulcase, which at first seemed to be a very destructive means of political warfare, but has exploded without hitting anybody beyond a few skirmishers on the extreme verge of the field. There are those who say that the writer of it never intended that it should be otherwise; but this, I am inclined to think, is an erroneous opinion, as Cushing hates everything that bears even a remote resemblance to abolitionists; not because he cares a straw about the integrity of Southern institutions, but because he attributes some of his political disappointments.

in former years, to abolitionists. They sought to use him, and he sought to use them; and they had the best of it. At the very time that he was seeking office under the coalition his language to his associates was most hostile, not to coalition ideas, but to free soil leaders. When he was endeavoring to get the new justiceship on our Saureme Bench—for which he was not an applicant, but a supplicant—he was in the daily habit of denouncing the men by whose assistance he was seeking to get himself confirmed. In New York his latention to strike a bluw at the coalition was well understood weeks before the blowfell. A coalitionist of Boston was there some time since, and was assured by an eminent leader of the "softs," that the administration, though ormpelled by circumstances to favor them in New York, would be found harder than admannt in Missachusetts; that it was watching its opportunity to strike down Henry Wilson, and would som attempt to do it. The event has proved that this view of the matter was perfectly cornect.

The Cushing letter was called for by the Post faction for the purpose of convincing the political sons of Didymos among us that the Post is the organ of the administration. It was claimed both by coalitionists and hunkers that the administration was with them, and the claims of the former had a rather plaus libe look from the abuse which the ultra hunkers were in the habit of heaping upon the President and Cushing. It was thought necessary that the coalitionist should be taught that Greene was the actual Pope in this part of the world, and that all other Popes were spurious—Anti Popes, as they used to call them in old days. Mr. Frothingham had bis own peculiar griefs to urge him on against the coalition. Every man, says one of the greatest of modern physicians, is stark, staring mad, on some one particular subject. Mr. Frothingham is no exception to this melancholy sweeping rule. His pet insanity is hanking. On this he is as crazy as one mad doy and two March hares. He has an idea that a general b

the new constitution. He did so contrive. He allowed the coalitionists to put him in nomination for the convention, on a ticket which had the names of two "agitating" free soilers on it. He neither accepted nor refused this nomination, but, on being elected as a consequence of it, be took a seat in the convention. He had said that he would not serve if elected—but he did, and he always meant to do so, in spite of his coy refusals to permit a chaste embrace from free soilism. The great object to which he bent his mighty energies was the incorporation of his banking scheme into the new constitution. In this benvely he would have succeeded but that the reformers feared that such action would endanger the whole instrument; and so tley made a separate article of the gentleman's scheme, and it can be voted for or against without endangering the constitution itself. This placing of his plan—his universal cure all—in the cellar, instead of allowing it a place in the body of the mansion, was a sore blow to Mr. Frothingham's egotism, and he has never forgiven the coalition for not uniting in support of his views. He is now endeavoring to pay them back. We shall soon see how he is to succeed.

It is too late to speculate upon the probable result of our election, as sixty hours will see it decided. The gracious permission received from Cushing, through the Washington Union, that democrats may vote for the new constitution without being driven ont of their party, may give to that instrament a little support not otherwise to be had; but such driblets are not likely to have any marked effect on the main result. There is no reason that I can see for doubting the correctness of the opinion that I have herezofore expressed—namely, toat the State election is to depend for its result upon the action of the temperance free soilers in the business of choosing town representatives. If they shall choose to ac discreetly, the coalition must have the Legislature, Cushing ukases and all other things to the contrary notwithstanding. If th out of those counties in 1852, did not receive, on an average, majorities of fifty votes. There are not less than five regular tickets in the great counties of Essex and Middleeex, and as some of the coalition candidates are on more than one of these tickets, hopes, though of a faint kind, are entertained by their friends, that one or two of them may be chosen by the people in each county. There are, also, many tickets up in Suffolk, and it is possible, though not very probable, the whigs may meet with a check there. Some whigs talk very loudly of what they intend to do on Monday, but it is pretty generally understood that they mean to vote their party's whole tilket; but that ticket would have been beaten last year but for democrat'c aid.

The Catholics have been, to some extent, arrayed against the new constitution as a body. This is the worst incident of our present contest, as bringing the religious element into it; and the political field is bad enough without any such malign introder's appearance in it. In itself the best of all things, religion becomes bad when dragged into the mire of the political arena. Our present contest is the bitterest that has been known in Massachusetts for very many years.

LAWRENCE, Paser Co., Mass., Nov. 11, 1853. The Hon. Caleb Cushing at Home-What are His Politics-Some of his Antecedents-Massachu-

setts Politics, &c., &c.
While the present Attorney General of the United States is sending out from Washington his protestations against the coalition of democrats and free soilers, and attempting to defend the administration from the charge of favoritism towards the latter, it may be well for the democracy of the other States in the Union to more clearly understand what has been the political influence and late acts of Mr. Cushing in Massachusetts.

In 1852 the coalition Legislature of the State, in which body Caleb Cushing was the democratic leader, by a bargain made between the democrats and free soilers-which bargain Judge Curtis, now of the Supreme Court of the United States, declared, in his opinion, "to be an indictable offence"—divided the offices of the State between these parties. It was well understood at the time that Mr. Cushing insisted upon the seat in the United States Senate as his share, but the largest portion of the free soilers would not trust him. Charles Sumner was put forward as the candidate, Mr. Cushing holding back from him a sufficient number of votes to prevent his election through many successive trials, in the hope that he might himself succeed. There was no other office at the disposal of the coalition which woul i at all fill Mr. Cushing's ambition. When, therefore, it was found that the main body of the free soilers could not be brought to vote for Mr. C. for Senator, a law was passed for an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, under which Mr. Cushing was to be and was appointed by the coalition Governor, thus leaving the way open for Summer's election to the Senate. At the time Cushing received this appointment to one of the highest judicial offices in the Commonwealth, he had been wholly unknown in its courts for a period of about sixteen years. Mr. Cushing may not have voted for Summer himself, but he was the leader of one of the parties by the coalition of which the latter gentleman now holds his seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. C. became the resipent of the next largest office that same coalition could confer. The next day after Mr. Summer was chosen, a gentleman representing the town of Marbichead in the Legislature remarked to Mr. Cushing, "You might have prevented this," and received for a raply, "I know it, but you see I did'nt do it."

Was a coalition of democrats and free soilers less obnoxious in 1852 than it is in 1853 !—and did the democrats who elected Charles Summer to the Sen ate, "do worse than commits fastal erry," which is Mr. Cushing's judgment of their present connection with free soilers?

Let us keen Mr. Cushing company a little further. which Mr. Cushing was to be and was appointed by

with free soilers?

Let us keep Mr. Cushing company a little further.

After the banacountion of Prank Pierce, and it was
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salu After the inauguration of Prank Pierce, and it was known that the ambition of Cubing was to be gratified by a situation in the Cabinet, the free solders of Massachusetts, with their advocate, sought the capital of the nation, and claimed their payment for services rendered. How well they succeeded the following instances, smong many others that might be mentioned, and all of them conflicted to the county of Essex, where Mr. Cushing was born and is acquainted with almost sufficiently explain, and be it borne in mind that this is only a small portion of the free soil appointments in a single county of one New England State.

Soil controlled the county of the soil appointments in a single county of the State for those reasons, has received the appointment of Postmaster at Solem. B. F. Watson, a notorious coaliticaist, and who opposed, in a speech of some length, resolution approving of the Baltimore platform, which were offered at a demogratic convention held in this city previous to the election, is Postmaster here. N. J. Lord. Esq., of Salem, was the advocate of Loring, and Daviel Saunders, Jr., Esq., of Lawrence, the sponsor, for Watson—this same Saunders being a condition Senator for Essex county, in 1852, closen by free soil votes, and Caleb Cushing the main influence through which the appointments were brought about. Nayson, formerly connected with an abelilion paper in Amesbury, is in the Baston Custom House as weigher, and Josselyn, lately editor of the Lynn Bay State Democrat, another free soil paper, holds the situation of surveyor in the same place. Colby, a short time since editor of the Newburyort Union, (free soil, in Cushing's mative town,) is in the Salem Custom House, and E. A. Lawrence, another editor and publisher of the same journel of the same journel, and farent house of the same journel of the House, and farent house of the part of the same journel of the same journel of the same journel of th

some of the other States. In this commonwealth the people have not yet thrown off the customs of their fathers, and things move slowly and evenly on. We have no spasmodic jumps in our politics, nor do we retire at night with one dynasty in full power, to wake up in the morning to a coup d'état, by which the ins are decapitated, and the outs revelling in the places of the Cæsars. This is unknown to us in Penusylvania, and hence there is no need of the telegraph to keep you posted up as to the political working of the national and State cauldron.
Still, it is not to be denied that we are be-

ginning to feel the first symptoms of that

Still, it is not to be denied that we are beginning to feel the first symptoms of that storm which for some time has been raging with such fury in the Empire State. On all hands the people are discussing the Gubtrie and Brenson letters, and expressing their opinions on them with boldness and fearlessness. Of course, public rentiment varies according to the wishes and circumstances of those upon whose judgment or prejudice it is founded. Some applaud the courage and determination of the ex Collector, others the misterly diplomacy of the Secretary. One sees in Mr. Bronson a self-accriticing martyr to principle, while others look upon Mr. Gutrie as a model Secretary. Thus is public opinion checkered and mottled on this question of the battle of the shells in your State. But with all the question must be met. The opponents of the general government will not suffer the opportunity to pass neglected, nor will they let their swords remain in sheath when the body of their fee is thus exposed and vulnerable. The remarkable result of the election in your State gives an edge to the whole controversy.

In this position of affairs it is important to know how the sentinels of the general government stand affected towards the grand army. How does the officeholders in our city and county range on the questions of the shells? Who is hard, and who self? Who will s and to their guns in the hour of danger, and who remain under cover, if they do not join the forces of the enemy in the fight. This inquiry is the more important, as it is confessed that the fiercest assault on the administration will be made in this city and county; that here the forlorn hope will be more important, as it is confessed that the fiercest assault on the administration will be made in this point the overflow will be thorough and complete.

Chartes Brown, Collector of the port, may be classed as a national democrat, though how far he will take sides or use his influence in the coming contest is a mystery at present. Mr. Brown is not destitute of courage, b

rate when the trumpet is sunneed for the charge remains to be seen.

The Postmaster, Mr. Miller, is a soft, so far as justifying the administration in their course with relation to Mr. Bronson will entile a man to that appellation. Still he is opposed to mingling the question at all in the politics of this State. If he can accomplish that, he will be fully entided to the position he now enjoys as one of the clearest-sighted and most comprehensive of all the politicians of the Old Keystone State. That he can accomplish much with the power he wields by means of the Olde he nolds, and also by virtue of the close intimacy that exists between himself and the Postmaster General, there is no doubt jour the task of stopping the tide which is now setting in upon this State, from the example of your own, is haroly possible. Still that is the task that will be attempted by Mr. Miller. If he fails in Ynat,

his position will be by the side of the national administration. There will be no doubt as to his whereabouts when the contest comes, nor is there any hesitation in acceding to him the foremost rank in the supporters of the national government in our State.

exists between him and Postmaster Campbell, and the active part Governor Bigler played in the appointment of the former to his position under Gen. Pierce, will of course induce the friends of Mr. Campbell to give Mr. Bigler their support for a re election. This, added to the friendship of Mr. Woodward and Mr. Krox, both of whom he appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State, and each of whom have been since elected by the people to dill the vacancies for which they were chosen, will gain the Governor a hold on the State not easily shaken off. In the north the friends of Judge Knox will take the field en masse for his re-nomination, while at the east the supporters of the general administration, urged on by the personal exertions of the Postmaster General. Will give him a united support. Thus united, the force will be potent enough to overwhelm anything that may oppose him, unless his enemies artfully contrive to urge on the question of the "shells" before the time for the election of delegates, and thus distract the forces. The Governor is well understood to be a "soft," and this is the card that the more subtle of his enemies will attempt to play upon him. But is not the time too short to arrange their hands? We think so. His triends will take time by the forelock, and subsidize all the available material. They will alarm the timid and flatter the bold until when the "hards" attempt their game the time for it will have gone by. This is the present aspect of affairs.

As to the opposition candidate for nomination against Mr. Bigler, rumor names several, though with what amount of truth it is hard to dedice. Judge Black, of the Supreme Bench of the States, is among those who are named, though we incline to the opinion that if he was ambitious off the woolsack, it is in the direction of the United States. Senate, and no; of the gubernatorial shair of the State. It is well understood that he is already tired of the beach, and no; of the gubernatorial shair of the State. It is well understood that he is already tir

time.

Hon. Alfred Gilmore, a member of the national House of Representatives, is also gazetted as an appirant for the bonors of the executive chair of the Old Keystone State; but his chances of success being still more faint than those of Judge Black, we suppose be will be withdrawn before the start of the race. Mr. Gilmore has merely a local reputation, which is scorcely sufficient to justify him in venturing his bark into the troubled waters of a gubernatorial contest. His course in the House of Representatives at Washington has been unformly right, in a political sense; but then not so much above the level as to gild his head with any particular beams of the sun of State popularity. He can afford to wait.

Mr. Witte, the member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of our State, is spoken of in connection with the office of Governor; but this is simply farcical. He is totally unknown out of his own district, never having figured in State matters in the most remote degree, and therefore not likely to raceive the attention or support of any considerable portion of the citizens of the commonwealth. When he shall have tried the ring of his metal on some of the questions that will come up in the next Congress, it will be time enough to thick of seriously examining his claims for the executive chair of the State. Hon. Alfred Gilmore, a member of the national

Such is one view presented by the political Such is one view presented by the political kaleidescope of our State. But each day the scene changes as the interests of the different actors in the stage varies. The out of to day is the in of to-morrow; and then the whole programms assumes totally adverse color and hue. But the absorbing question is, Will the "battle of the shells" be fransferred to this State, and if so, how will the armica be efficered and manceuvred? Will we have the same officered and manceuvred? Will we have the same inter and implicable send in the Old Keystone they have in the Empire State? These questions can only be tested by time, and for the information of the country this preliminary skatch of the positions of parties in Pennylvania is given.

A woman, named Almira Wyrana, was on the 9th inst.

A woman, named Almira Wyran, was on the 9th inst A ventan, named Albaira Wyran, was on the 9th inst-centences by the Supreme Court, in reasion at Sast Cam-bridge, Mass., to the House of Correction for life for set-ting five to a house in Frankugham, where she was em-ployed as a Compatio, and which she had previoudly no-bed. She is now serving out a term of three years at the, same place for theft. She is under thirty years of ago. Message of the Governor of Georgia.

Governor Howell Cobb transmitted his annual message to the Legislature of Georgia, on the 8th inst., and on the 10th transferred the reins of ge-

message to the Legislature of Georgia, on the 8th inst., and on the 10th transferred the reins of gevernment to his newly elected democratic successor. Hon. Hershel Y. Johnson, who was installed into office with the usnal ceremonies. The message is an able document, and takes principally upon the internal affairs of the State, containing many judicious suggestions and recommendations. In regard to the financial condition of the State, the Governor says:

On the 20th day of October, 185.1, the public debt amounted to \$1,687,472 22. By the act of December 4th, 1851, ratifying the contract of my Predecessor and the Chief Engineer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, for the purchase of iron for the State read, it was increased \$200,000. By act of January 12ta, 1852, providing for the repairs and equipment of said road, it was still further increased the sum of \$255,000; and by the act authorizing a subscription to the Miledgeville and Gordon Railroad, there was added the sum of \$20,000, making the total amount of the State debt \$2,432,472 22. To this amount should be added the bonded debt of the Central Bark, which is now \$369,500, having been diminished by the payment of \$5,500 since the 1st of November, 1851. The total liability of the State is thus seen to be \$2,801,972 22, from which must be deducted the sum of \$166,500, which has been paid during the last two years, under the provisions of the act of February 11th, 1850, providing for an annual sinking fond, for the payment of the public debt. The present debt of the State, therefore, is \$2,636.472 22.

The bonds authorized by the act of 4th December, 1851, were made payable at the State Treasury, and the interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York. They were megotiated at a premium of 5 per cent. I was satisfied that our bonds should command a higher premium, and finding, upon an investigation into the subject, that a more advantageous negotiation could be effected by making them payable in New York, I caused the bond

In relation to the liberation of the slaves of Mr. Lemmons, in this city, the Governor speaks as fol-

Lemmons, in this city, the Governor speaks as follows:—

Since the last session of the General Assembly, an occurrence has transpired in which Georgia, though not directly a party, is, in my judgment, dee oly interrsted, and to which I deem it my duty to call your attention. A citizen of Virginia, on his way to Texas with slaves, is, by force of circumstances, compelled to take a temporary transit through the city of New York. Upon habeas corpus before Judge Payne, of that State, the negroes were declared free, and the citizen deprived of his property. Though indemnified fully, I believe by voluntary subscription, yet the principle involved in the decision is one of vast importance and of startling tendency, in which the interest of Mr. Lemmons becomes insignificant, and the interest of every slaveholding State paramount and equal. Virginia and Texas have no deeper interest than Georgia and Alabama. It is understood that an appeal has been taken from the decision, to the appellate court of New York, and it is probable that the final adjudication of the question involved will be made by the Supreme Court of the United States. The deliberate determination of any question by that tribunal, commands, and should receive, the respect of the country, and constitutes a precedent controlling subsequent cases. The principles involved in the decision of Judge Payne will be better considered in a court room than in a document like the present. It is not my purpose, therefore, to submit an argument on the correctness of that decision. If such is the law, it is the first time that it has been solemnly thus pronounced in a case made before any tribunal within my knowledge. If it be true that the citizens of the slave-holding States, with their slaves, are thereby deprived of their property in them, and the slaves iyso facto become emancipated, it is time that we know the law as it is. No court in America has ever announced this to be a law. It would be exceedingly strange if it should be. By the comity of nations, the persona courtesy yielded by independent nations to each other, can be rightfully denied by one of these States to the others? Is the bond of Union an authority or reason for a course of conduct se unjustifiable without that bond? Did the framers of the constitution, so wise and provident as to all other possible causes of disturbance between the States, permit so pregnant a source of discord to pass unheeded and unprovided for? In yielding our right to make treaties, and to declare war, have we left ourselves remedyless in cases of paloable violation of the law and comity of nations? The adjudication of these questions by the tribunal organized under the constitution, cannot be viewed with indifference by us. Every slave holding State should be heard before that tribunal. I therefore recommend, that in the event of the Lemmons case being carried before the Supreme Court, the executive be authorized to employ able counsel in behalf of the State of Georgia, to the heard before that court upon these questions.

The Governor is opposed to biennial sessions of

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the Legislature, and counsels the General Assembly to return to the former system of meeting annually. He says:—

The experiment of biennial sessions of the General Assembly has been sufficiently tested by expedence, and I believe that the public judgment of the State is prepared to pronounce against it. I was among the number of its advocates, and so voted when the question was submitted to the people for their decision. I am now satisfied that in common with a large majority of my fellow citizens. I was wrong, and am prepared to recommend a return to annual sessions. Even if the policy of biennial sessions as right at the time of its adoption, the increased interest and important public works of the State have wrought such a change in our affairs that a different system is now required for our progressed and progressing condition. A single consideration should ratisfy every man of the propriety of annual sessions. At present, all power is placed in the hands of the Executive for two years and his term expires and the people are called upon to pass judgment on his official career before his actings and doings can be submitted to the test of legislative investigation. He cannot be called upon for an exposition of his official doings until the General Assembly meets, and that does not take place until his term of office has expired, and he has eather been re elected or defeated, or has voluntarily withdrawn from the public service. This is wrong in theory, and might work much injury in practice. It was an exposition of his official doings until the General Assembly meets, and that the General Assembly meets only once in two years, renders it necessary to extend the length of the session, but it may well be questioned whether the result has justified this expectation. The fact that the General Assembly meets only once in two years must be disposed of, and additional time is required to do it. In order that the people may have an opportunity of passing their judgment upon this subject. I recemmend that an act alte

Naws thom Lieur. Whipple.—The Weston Reporter contains a letter from Capt. Kitchon, dated Las Vegas, N. M., September 29, which says:—Leut. Whipple strived at Anton Obicot on the 26th He gives most excellent accounts of the location of the portion of country which he has travelled over, and expresses himself very freely in favor of the route which he has surveyed. He says that it he finds the remainder of the route as good as the portion he has travelled over, the road will be built on this-the middle—route. His party was in excellent health, and had no had luck whatever. Level. Whipple, it will be recollected, is the chief of the party of orginsers apportant of survey the route for a road from Fort Strait to the Pacific.

Elever negroes made their escape from Marion county, Missouri, on the 5th inst.; they crossed the river at Quincy at twelve oftle of and reached Mendon, twelve miles distant, before morning